

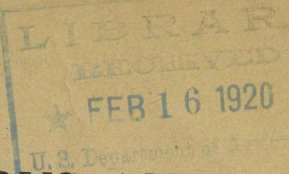
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62, 83 1920  
Munson, T.V. & Son

## A WORD ABOUT CONDITIONS AND OUR SHORTAGE OF STOCK

IT IS with pleasure that we hand you this, our 1919-1920 Catalog of the Munson Nurseries. As noted this catalog is somewhat abridged in comparison with former editions. The curtailed propagation that we were forced to go during the latter year of the war, and the exceedingly heavy demand for stock that we have had for stock before the catalog went to press is responsible for this. There are many varieties of stock not listed this season in this catalog we grew as usual, but the volunteer demand for same during the weeks before we put the catalog to press has taken all stock of such varieties, hence we are omitting such varieties from this issue of the catalog.

We trust, however, as conditions adjust themselves, that we will be able to grow and meet the great demand we are having, and for which we are very grateful to all of our patrons.

### TERMS, CONDITIONS, SHIPPING, ETC.

1. **Cash (By Draft, Money Order, or Registered Letter),** with order, will secure prompt filling. No goods shipped unless **Cash or Satisfactory Security Accompanies** the order. If personal checks are sent include 15 cents for collection, which amount they cost us.
2. **To Secure Goods Not Wanted Sent at Once** send one-half the cost with the order. No reserve will be made otherwise. Goods will be shipped "C. O. D." only when one-half payment is sent with order, or satisfactory proof of reliability is furnished.
3. **Our Responsibility Ceases** after delivery, except for mistakes in filling, which must be reported immediately after receipt of goods, to admit of adjustment. A double system of checking is employed in putting up orders, so that mistakes are rare, and sometimes customers complain of an error and afterwards find it was their own mistake.
4. **Substitution.** If it is not explicitly stated in the order that no substitution is permitted in case the variety ordered is sold out we shall consider permission to substitute granted, and then put in place of the variety ordered, always with its correct name, and one of equal or better value, unless such is not in stock, when the variety will be unfilled and the money for it returned.
5. In order to secure what you wish send your order early in the season, before stock is sold. Orders received late in the season may expect to find assortments broken in any nursery.
6. ~~As~~ Please do not order articles not named in catalog. We catalog only what we have for sale, and aim to sell only what we produce.
7. **Customers Will Generally Be Most Successful** in getting desirable assortments by leaving the selection, in part at least, to us, as we have much experience in testing and growing for market; but we desire everyone to have his or choice as nearly as possible.
8. **Guarantee and Responsibility.** We send out thrifty and healthy stock, properly packed and in good condition, take railroad or express receipt "in good order," and are not responsible for losses or damages caused by delays. We do not replace trees that die under conditions over which we have no control, such as drouths, freezes, excessive rains, unsuitable soils, improper handling, and after-care. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to label, and agree to replace all such as may by accident or oversight prove untrue to name, free of charge, it is mutually agreed and understood between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for such untrue trees or plants.
9. **It is to Our Own Interest** to give customers the best terms and selections possible. But we cannot prevent Drouths, Severe Winters, Early or Late Frosts, Insects and Rabbits, etc., from cutting nor plants from dying by bad treatment in other hands, hence we never insure trees to live after leaving our possession, but we do deliver stock in good order, true to name. In case we fail in these we replace at once or refund money. After stock is accepted we replace none that may die after planting. Unsatisfactory stock must be reported at once on receipt of same to secure adjustment.
10. **We Are Responsible to All of Our Customers,** and to them only, for the character of the goods, and to them or their forwarders—express and railway companies—we guarantee to deliver stock in good order, true to name. With such delivery our responsibility ceases.
11. **Season for Shipping and Transplanting.** We begin digging strawberry plants October 15, not earlier, and other stock November 10, and continue almost uninterruptedly to dig and ship until March 10, November, December and February being the months in which to transplant in the South.
12. **Trees and Plants by Mail or Parcel Post.** Packages or bales of trees not measuring over 72 inches in length and girth combined can be sent by Parcel Post up to 50 pounds if within 150 miles of Denison, and up to 20 pounds for any distance. The zone rates apply. If any of our customers desire their orders sent by Parcel Post we will send them that way, but remittance must be made to cover cost of postage, as same has to be paid in advance.

### PRICES

13. Stock will be carefully and securely packed and delivered to express or freight depot in Denison at the prices named throughout the catalog. For quality of stock offered these prices are quite low. You will find that it will cost you less to order at these prices and pay your own express than to order from catalog or agents quoting delivered prices. By actual comparison it will be seen that these prices plus the express are actually lower than prices quoted with stock delivered. In this way you get stock at its lowest price, and transportation at actual cost, the lowest possible combination.
14. **Cost of Packing** is considerable, but on all orders of \$3.50 or more we will do the packing free. On orders of less than \$3.50 add 35 cents for cost of material and time used in packing. We pack in moist moss, straw or shingle-tow, and thoroughly protect with outside packing.
15. **Prices as to Quantity.** As noted, prices are given for "each," "dozen" and "100." When 1 to 5 of a variety is ordered remit according to the each price. When 6 to 39 of a variety is ordered remit according to the "dozen" price. When 40 to 400 of a variety is ordered remit according to the "thousand" price, which is 10 per cent discount from the "100" rate.



## WE PAY YOU FOR NAMES

We will pay as follows for names and addresses of home owners who are likely to want nursery stock:  
 If your order is \$3.00 or more, send 6 names and deduct 25 cents.  
 If your order is \$6.00 or more, send 6 names and deduct 25 cents, or send 12 names and deduct 50 cents.  
 If your order is \$20 or more, send 6 names and deduct 15 cents, or send 12 names and deduct 50 cents, or send 24 names and deduct \$1.00.  
 These names must be clearly written upon a separate sheet from that of your order or letter. Unless so written we cannot allow the deduction. Put only one name and address on a line.

## CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL

Be careful in unpacking to note everything, and immediately "heel in" in moist soil till planted, or plant at once. Never allow the roots to dry, or failure will most likely result. If the stock is received in a frozen condition place the bales or boxes in a dark cellar or bury in earth till thawed out.

Before planting remove all broken and extra long roots with a sharp knife, cutting from below outward, not above downward. One-year-old peach of apple trees should be cut back to a naked stem  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet high. Leave no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to their half length or more, the lower less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leaving the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the trees stood in the nursery row, excepting dwarf pear and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from two to three inches.

The ground should be thoroughly plowed and subsoiled at least fifteen inches deep. If to be set in land which cannot be plowed dig holes not less than eighteen inches deep and three feet across. Then fill up with rich, mellow earth, but no fresh manure, to such a point that the tree set thereon will stand the same depth in soil, when the hole is filled, as it stood in the nursery row. Lean the tree to the south considerably and fill in among the roots carefully with mellow soil, and when completely covered an inch or two press the soil firmly down with the foot, after which level up the hole with loose soil, which should not be tramped. If the soil is dry pour in a bucketful or two of water before filling the hole, and when settled away level up with loose soil. Keep the soil thoroughly pulverized about the tree, and free from weeds during the growing season. Do not water through the summer time by pouring water on top of the ground, but dig trenches around the tree and fill with water every evening until ground is thoroughly saturated below the roots; then no more watering will be needed for two weeks. Partial surface watering kills more trees than it saves. Water only in drouth, when trees show need of it.

For more detailed information on this subject and on future care of the tree we respectfully refer you to American Fruit Culturist, or Bailey's Principles of Fruit Culture, found in the list of books.

For information on spraying, diseases of trees and plants, and all kindred subjects, write your State Agricultural Department, or Experimental Station, or Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for bulletins on these subjects. They will be furnished to you free of charge and will give you the latest and best information. The National Government and most all the states maintain a department devoted to horticultural interests, and their information on spraying, diseases of trees and plants, etc., is the best to be had.

## HORTICULTURAL INFORMATION

FOR the benefit of our customers and friends, we have listed below a set of books that touches upon nearly every phase of fruit and ornamental growing. The prices attached are the prices of the publishers, and we will take pleasure to order any of our books at such cost prices to us. By allowing our customers the cost price, the books will be sent direct from the publishers. We do not keep the books in stock, for if we did we would have to charge a higher price in order to cover expenses of keeping such in stock, as rent for room, transportation from publishers here, etc.

All you have to do is to send us the money as per price listed, and we will take pleasure in forwarding the order to the various publishers without further cost to you. No discounts.

## FRUIT GROWING

Apple, The American Orchard, Waugh.....	\$1.40
Bush Fruits, F. W. Card.....	1.00
American Fruit Culturist, J. J. Thomas—A Most complete work .....	3.00
American Horticultural Manual .....	3.00
Citrus Fruits and Their Culture, H. H. Hume.....	2.00
Citrus Fruits, J. E. Coit .....	2.00
Apple Growing, M. C. Burritt.....	1.00
Fruit Growing in Arid Regions, Paddock & Whipple .....	1.75
Fruit Harvesting, Marketing and Storing, Waugh .....	1.25
Fruit Garden: How to Make, S. W. Fletcher.....	2.25
Fruit Marketing, Modern, B. S. Brown.....	1.50
Fruit Growing, Popular, S. B. Green.....	1.25
Fruit Grower, Practical, S. T. Maynard.....	.65
Fruit Growing, Principles of, L. H. Bailey.....	2.00
Fruit Culture, Successful, S. T. Maynard.....	1.25
Grape, Foundation of American Grape Culture, T. V. Munson .....	2.00
Grape, American Grape Growing and Wine Making .....	1.60
Grape Culturist, A. S. Fuller .....	1.50
Making Horticulture Pay, M. G. Kains.....	1.75
Nut Culturist, A. S. Fuller .....	1.50
Pecan and Its Culture, H. H. Hume.....	1.75
Peach, American Peach Orchard, Waugh.....	1.25
Peach, Peach Culture, J. A. Fulton.....	1.10
Plum and Plum Culture, F. A. Waugh.....	1.60
Pear Culture for Profit, P. T. Quinn.....	1.10
Productive Orchard, F. C. Sears.....	1.60
Peach Growing, H. P. Gould.....	2.00
Small Fruit Culturist, A. S. Fuller.....	1.50
Strawberry Culturist, A. S. Fuller .....	.35
Strawberry Growing, S. W. Fletcher.....	1.75
Home Fruit Grower, M. K. Kains.....	1.50
Trees in Winter, Blakeslee and Jarvis.....	2.00

## PRUNING, PROPAGATION AND PLANT BREEDING

Principles and Practices of Pruning, M. G. Kains .....	\$2.25
Pruning Manual, L. H. Bailey.....	2.00
Plant Propagation, M. G. Kains.....	2.00
Plant Breeding, L. H. Bailey.....	2.00
Plant Breeding, H. DeVries.....	2.00
Principles of Plant Culture, E. S. Goff.....	1.25
Propagation of Plants, A. S. Fuller.....	1.50

## FLOWER GARDENING, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Manual of Gardening, L. H. Bailey.....	\$2.00
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Principles of Floriculture, Edward A. White.....	\$1.75
Study of Landscape Design, Hubbard and Kimball .....	6.00
Suburban Gardens, House and Grounds, Grace Tabor .....	1.10
Gardening for Pleasure, Peter Henderson.....	1.50
Home Floriculture, E. E. Rexford.....	1.10
Lawns and How to Grow Them, Leonard Barron.....	1.25
Practical Floriculture, Peter Henderson.....	1.50
Rose, Book of the Rose, A. F. Melliar.....	1.75
Rose, Outdoor Rose Growing, with 96 Colored Illustrations, George C. Thomas, Jr.....	4.00
Roses, Where, When and How to Plant, Pyle.....	1.10
Rose and Its Cultivation, H. B. Ellwanger.....	1.25
Vines and How to Grow Them, W. C. McCullom.....	1.25

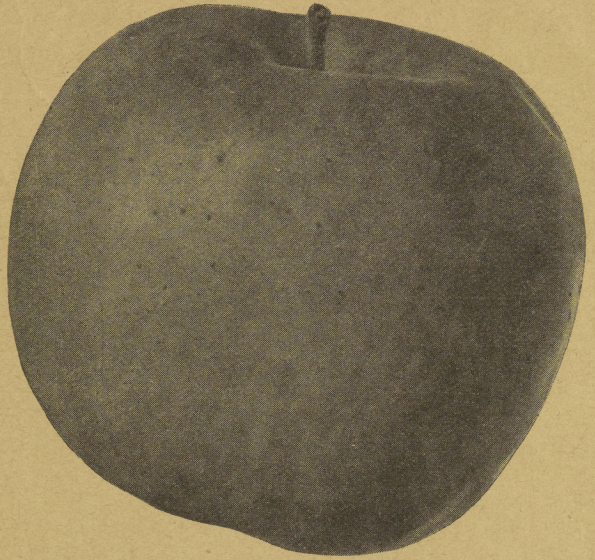
## IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Drainage for Profit and Drainage for Health, G. E. Waring .....	\$1.00
Engineering for Land Drainage, C. G. Elliott.....	2.00
Farm Drainage, H. F. French.....	1.00
Farm Sewage, E. M. Santee.....	.50
Irrigation Farming, L. M. Wilcox.....	2.00
Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard, H. Stewart .....	1.00
Irrigation and Drainage, F. H. King.....	1.50
Irrigation Institutions, E. Mead.....	1.25
Land Drainage, M. Miles.....	1.00
Practical Farm Drainage, C. C. Elliott.....	1.50
Principles of Irrigation Practice, J. A. Widdtsoe.....	1.75
Tile Drainage, W. J. Chamberlain.....	.50

## PESTS, INSECTS, PLANT DISEASES AND WEEDS

Diseases of Cultivated Plants and Trees, G. Massee .....	\$2.25
Economic Entomology, J. B. Smith.....	2.50
Fumigation Methods, W. G. Johnson.....	1.00
Injurious Insects, W. C. O'Kane.....	2.00
Insect Pests of Farm, Garden and Orchard, E. D. Sanderson .....	3.00
Insects and Insecticides, C. M. Weed.....	1.50
Insects Injurious to Vegetables, F. H. Chittenden .....	1.50
Insects Injurious to Fruits, W. Saunders.....	2.00
Insects Injurious to the Household and Annoying to Man, G. W. Herrick.....	1.75
Injurious Insects to the Farm and Garden, M. Treat .....	1.50
Manual of Fruit Insects, Slingerland and Crosby.....	2.00
Spraying Crops, C. M. Weed.....	.50
Spraying of Plants, The, E. G. Lodeman.....	1.25
Weeds of the Farm and Garden, L. H. Pammel.....	1.50
Weeds and How to Eradicate Them, T. Shaw.....	.50





## APPLES

**P**LANT Apple Trees in the South 20 feet apart north and south by 30 feet apart east and west, requiring 73 trees per acre. Best corn or cotton sandy land is suitable. Read Bailey's Field Notes on Apple Culture, price 75 cents; or American Apple Orchard, \$1.00.

### PRICES

One to 5 of a variety at "each" price.  
Six to 39 of a variety at the "dozen" rate.  
Forty or more of a variety at the "hundred" rate.

	Each	Dozen	100
3 to 5 feet.....	\$0.40	\$4.00	\$30.00
5 to 7 feet.....	.60	6.00	45.00

### DESCRIBED IN ORDER OF RIPENING

**Early Harvest**—Medium, bright straw-yellow. Tender flesh, sub-acid. Fine eating and cooking apple. Good for local market, but rather tender for shipping.

**Red June**—Tree slow grower, but bears young. Small to medium size; bright red skin; flesh tart and quality good. Fine table and market; best shipper of extra early varieties.

**Jonathan**—of American origin. Medium, if thinned on the tree grows larger. Roundish conical, rich, bright red on light yellow ground, few minute white dots; flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid, a standard of excellence in market apples. Tree has a drooping, pendant habit; very productive, and requires rich soil. Universally popular. Should be gathered in August and stored to obtain best results.

**Ben Davis**—Tree healthy, vigorous, and abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid, only fair in quality. Popular on account of its good bearing quality.

**Stayman** (Stayman's Winesap). Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red, with numerous medium gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap originated in Kansas; is much larger, more beautiful in color and better in quality and equal or better keeper.

**Delicious**—Winter. Of peculiar and distinctive shape; brilliant dark red, shading off to golden yellow at the blossom end; flesh fine-grained, juicy, crisp and melting; flavor sweet, with a slight acid taste. Tree vigorous, thrifty and a good, dependable cropper.

**Gano**—Similar to Ben Davis, but deeper in color, and better in quality. Tree very hardy and vigorous. A rapid grower. An early, annual and prolific bearer. A valuable late winter apple.

**Arkansas Black**—Vigorous, abundant; dark red, medium; excellent market.

**Florence Crab**—Pinkish red, faintly striped; flesh yellow.

**Arkansas** (Mammoth Black Twig; Paragon)—Size large, roundish, slightly flattened; color a dark mottled red; flesh yellow, fine-grained, with a mild, pleasant, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and abundant bearer. Large fruit and better tree than Winesap, of which it is a seedling.

**Winesap**—Medium; roundish conical form; mostly covered with red, on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. One of the best for market, dessert, or for general winter use.

**Hyslop Crab**—Bright carmine to dark purplish red, covered with thick blue bloom.

## FIGS

Hardy in south Texas. In north Texas unprotected tops will sometimes winter kill, but when frozen tops are cut off new shoots will come and bear fruit late in summer of same season. Like rich garden soil. Plant ten feet apart.

Size	Each	Dozen
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0.30	\$3.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	5.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	7.00

**Magnolia** (Dalmation)—Large, light yellow, with slightly brown cheek. Of excellent quality. Unusually productive. Fine for preserves.

## QUINCES

Plant 10 to 12 feet apart each way. Quinces need very rich, deep, well-drained soil. They are better for careful culture.

Sizes	Each	Dozen	100
1 year.....	\$0.15	1.50	\$12.00
2 year.....	.35	3.50	30.00
3 year.....	.75	7.50	.....

**Meech**—Very fine and prolific. None better in growth or quality of fruit.



# PEARS

**P**EARs do well on a variety of soils—clay loam, sandy, gravelly and red soil. The soil must not be wet, should be drained, if not naturally drained. The knife is the best remedy for blight. Keep it cut off as fast as it appears. Cut back to 3 or 4 inches below where the twig or limb has blighted. Keep this up from time to time as the blight appears, and you can keep it down. We have found here and there that there is less blight where the trees are not cultivated after the second year, but weeds kept mown off. Plant 20 feet apart each way, requiring 135 trees per acre.

	Each	Dozen	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$4.00	\$30.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.70	7.00	48.00

✓ **Bartlett**—Large, clear bright yellow, with blush on sunny side, oblong shape, tapering gradually toward stem end. Flesh white, buttery and rich, juicy.

✓ **Garber**—A hybrid of the Chinese Sand Pear, with one of the fine French varieties. Ripens a month earlier in season than Kieffer; round, with smooth skin. Will ripen fairly well on the tree and is ready for eating at picking time.

✓ **Kieffer**—A most successful grower for the Southwest. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Bears young. Of supposed Chinese Sand Pear and Bartlett hybrid. Size very large, very handsome, skin yellow, with bright vermilion cheek. Does not ripen to perfection on tree, but if picked when skin shows trace of yellow it will ripen to perfection, making a very juicy, delicious pear with a musky aroma. As near blight proof as pear can be.

# PLUMS

Named in order of ripening.

Plant 18 feet apart each way, requiring 135 trees per acre. Succeed on thinner land than peach, with more clay, and thrive where the peach will. All succeed well nearly everywhere.

Read Plums and Plum Culture (Waugh), \$1.50.

## PRICES

One to 5 of a variety at the "each" price. Six to 39 at the "dozen" rate. Forty or more of a variety at the "100" rate.

Sizes	Each	Dozen	100
Small .....	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
Medium .....	.60	6.00	48.00
Large .....	.80	8.00	65.00

✓ **May Beauty**—Originated by the late J. M. Funk of Grayson County, a hybrid of Abundance, with native Chickasaw variety. A very fine, early variety. Large, red, juicy, of best quality. Shape and size similar to Wild Goose.

✓ **Black Beauty**—A new hybrid containing Japanese blood. Dark red, medium size of fine quality.

✓ **Abundance**—Medium if allowed to mature as the fruit sets on tree, but large when fruit is properly thinned. As this variety is inclined to overbear it is best that the fruit be thinned by taking at least one-

half to two-thirds the fruit off when size of small marbles; the remaining fruit will be of extra size to more than make the same yield. Roundish, skin yellow, washed with purple with a bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid, with apricot flavor; quality superb.

✓ **Wickson**—One of Burbank's most remarkable hybrids; between the Kelsey and Simon plums. Very large, heart shaped; dark crimson, firm, of finest quality. Blooms very early, and will succeed in localities having late springs. Nothing finer in appearance or quality is known among plums.

✓ **Burbank**—Large; clear cherry red; flesh deep yellow; very sweet and agreeable flavor. Very prolific.

✓ **NOTE**—We grow the America, Gonzales, Milton, Minco and some other varieties which are extra fine, but all trees this season were sold before this catalog went to press. We expect to introduce next season an extraordinary fine plum originated by W. B. Richardson, Lufkin, Texas. Watch for it.

## JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

These were introduced from Japan about seventy years ago. They are the royal fruit of Japan, their best native pomological product. Leaves are broad and burnished; the trees vary from shrubby growth of eight to ten feet high to a much larger size in different variety. Usually very prolific, often bearing at three years of age.

	Each	Dozen
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.40	\$4.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	6.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.80	8.00

## AMERICAN PERSIMMONS

✓ We have sold all grafted trees of the Josephine and Kawakami, but have a lot of fine seedling trees of the Josephine which come nearly true.

	Each	Dozen
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0.20	
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	

## HARDY ORANGE

(See under hedging plants).

## ELAEAGNUS LONGIPES, GOUMI

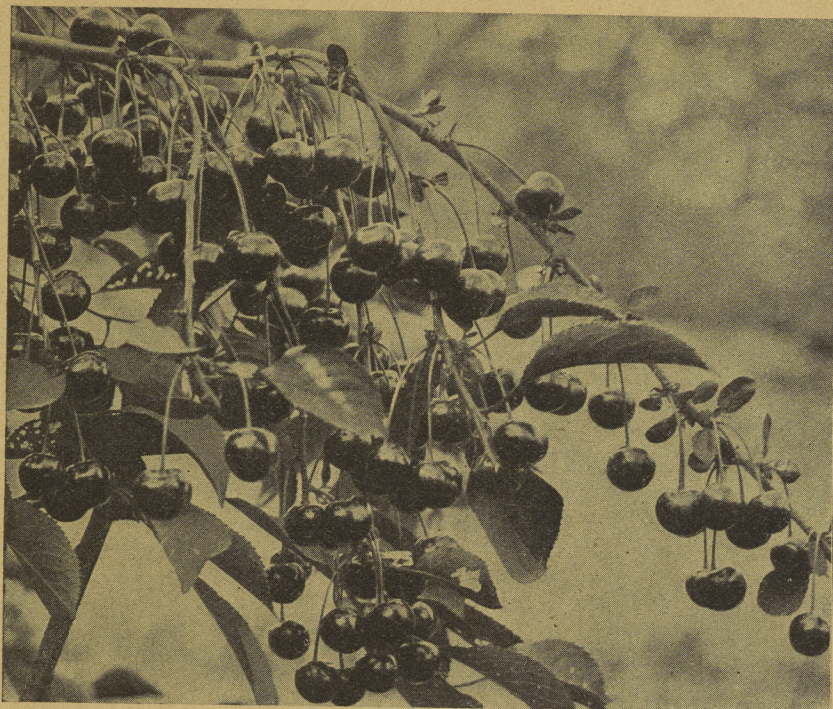
Here is a magnificent shrub, with leaves dark green above and silvery beneath, perfectly hardy, bearing a crimson, cherry-like fruit (with one small, long seed), of refreshing, tart flavor, making an immense crop every year, ripening in May here. Price 50c each.

## JUJUBE

Jujube—This is a fruit introduced from China. There are many varieties, the same as our plums, some indifferent and some very good. The tree is handsome, having beautiful glossy green leaves, and a fruit at every leaf, making a beautiful ornamental tree. The fruit is shape of an olive, has dry pulp of good flavor, but very mild in acid, rather a nutty flavor. We have succeeded in growing some seedlings from one of the best varieties.

	Each	Dozen
2 to 4 feet.....	\$0.75	
4 to 6 feet.....	1.00	





# CHERRIES

**P** LANT 18 feet apart each way, requiring 135 trees per acre. Require very best drouth-resisting soil. They do better on limestone or gravelly soil than sandy soils. We grow only varieties of the Duke and Morello class (Sour Cherries), as they are the only classes that will succeed in this part of the South. The Sweet Cherries (Hearts and Bigarreaus) are not successful here.

## PRICES

One of 5 of a variety of "each" price. Six to 39 of a variety at the "dozen" rate. Forty or more of a variety at the "100" rate.

	Each	Dozen	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$4.00	\$30.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	6.00	45.00

✓ **Dyehouse**—One week earlier than Early Richmond. Light colored with pinkish juice. Medium size, with flattened ends. Tree small but vigorous, with drooping branches.

✓ **Early Richmond**—Light pinkish red, medium size, round. Successful over a greater range of country than almost any other variety.

✓ **New Century**—Thought to be a combination of the Duke and Morello types. Originated in Grayson County, Texas. Fruit medium to large, light red, of fair quality. Tree strong, upright, foliage rather broad, and free from mildew.

✓ **Baldwin**—Originated in Kansas. Fruit large, round, dark, but transparent red. Slightly sub-acid, but rich.

✓ **English Morello**—Latest to ripen of the sour cherries. Very dark red, size small. Hangs on tree well after ripening. Tree dwarfish.

## BLACKBERRIES

Plant two feet apart in rows, rows seven feet apart, requiring 3,112 plants per acre. Succeed any where. Read Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist. Price, \$1.50.

## VARIETIES IN SUCCESSION

### PRICES

✓ **Fifty cents per dozen, \$3.00 per 100, \$20.00 per 1,000.**  
**Austin-Mayes Dewberry**—A very early, prolific, large variety and most successful dewberry for north Texas.

✓ **McDonald**—Appears to be a hybrid between a blackberry and dewberry. Large and good quality. The flower being pistillate needs a staminate or perfect flowering kind nearby to pollinate; when thus pollinated it is very productive.

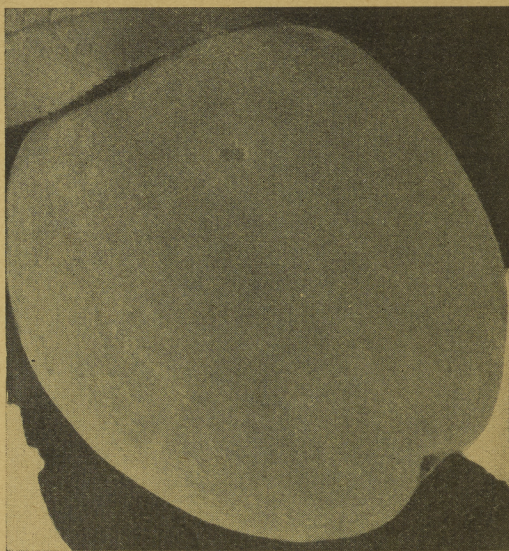
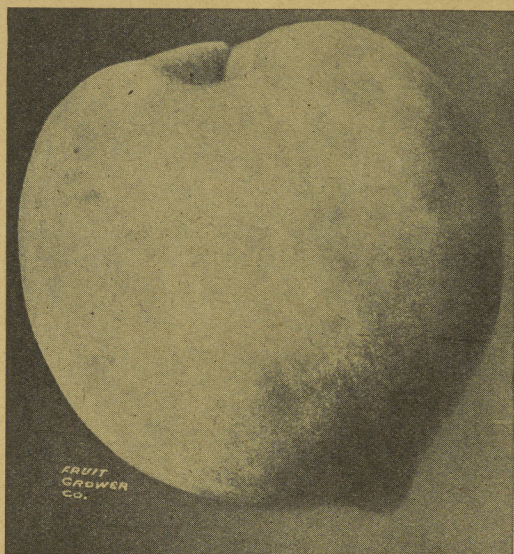
✓ **Dallas**—Very vigorous, drooping, thorny, productive, large, fine. This is proving to be a very valuable market variety.

✓ **Robison**—Very vigorous, upright, prolific, uniformly very large; of best quality. Sells at the highest market price. Originated by Willard Robison at Cisco, Texas. It has fruited here for a number of years, and has proven itself one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation. It endures the climatic hardships most excellently.

## APRICOTS AND MULBERRIES

We grow them but all trees that we grew this season were sold on volunteer demand before this catalog went to press. Will grow more next season.





# PEACHES

**Directions for Cultivating.** A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees 18x18 feet; cut the tree back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air.

After tree is transplanted, we cannot emphasize the fact too much that it is quite important to cut the tree back to about at least 24 to 28 inches high, and to a single stem. This not only starts the tree off right, but also is quite a factor in getting a good successful stand to grow. We have seen peach trees from the same lot that were transplanted, and a part cut back. In the part that was cut back, every tree grew and made a vigorous growth. In the part that was not cut back, many of the trees did not start off, others were slow in starting off and made indifferent growth, while only a few made any sort of vigorous growth.

**Borers.** Go through your orchard in March and where you find gum around the surface, clean away the dirt and, with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument, follow up the borers and remove them; then throw around the tree a small

quantity of lime and ashes. This plan, if rigidly enforced, will keep borers down, give you better fruit, and greatly extend the life of the trees.

## PRICES

	Each	Dozen	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	6.00	45.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	7.50	60.00

We list below the varieties that we have in stock unsold at time of going to press. We grow many other varieties, but the volunteer demand for them has taken all the trees that we grew, so they are not listed. We will continue to grow them and trust to have larger stock to meet all demands.

## NAMED IN ORDER OF RIPENING

- ✓ **Mayflower**—May 20th. White, semi-cling; red skin. Best of all the extra early varieties.
- ✓ **Carman**—Early June. White, semi-cling. Large. White skin, with blush.
- ✓ **Champion**—Similar to Carman. A little longer in shape. Late June or early July.
- ✓ **Belle of Georgia**—A good, yellow variety, ripening before Elberta.
- ✓ **Elberta**—Large, yellow freestone. Well known and sure cropper. Last of July.
- ✓ **Chinese Cling**—Very large, white cling stone. Last of July.
- ✓ **Captain Ede**—A yellow freestone, coming in after Elberta.
- ✓ **Gold Dust**—A yellow cling stone of best quality, with red, showy skin. First of August.
- ✓ **Mathew Beauty**—A fine quality yellow freestone. Middle of August.
- ✓ **Stump**—A white freestone, fine quality, very prolific. Middle of August.
- ✓ **Ringgold**—A large white clingstone. First of September.
- ✓ **Henrietta**—Large yellow clingstone, showy red skin. First of September.
- ✓ **Salway**—A fine quality yellow freestone, large. Middle of September.



# PECANS

## PECAN TREES—GRAFTED VARIETIES

### Gulf Coast Originations

Prices	Each	Dozen
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0.70	\$ 7.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	10.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	18.00

**Stuart**—Nuts large or very large,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to 2 inches long, oblong, with brownish shell, strongly marked with dark color. Shell of medium thickness and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, bright colored. In quality one of the best, the flavor being rich and sweet. A heavy bearer. Tree a strong grower, reaching an immense size, with large foliage.

**Van Deman**—Large to very large, from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, rather slender, pointed at both ends. Color reddish brown, with purplish markings. Shell of medium thickness; cracking quality excellent. Kernel full and plump, bright brownish yellow; flavor sweet and good. Tree is vigorous, healthy, with large bright foliage. Altogether one of the most desirable varieties.

**Schley**—Size medium to large;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches long; oblong, somewhat flattened; light reddish brown, with a few small markings of purplish brown; shell thin, separating easily from the kernel; kernel full, plump, bright yellowish brown in color; flavor rich, nutty; in quality one of the best. Tree a good grower and on the whole a very excellent variety.

### TEXAS ORIGINATIONS

We will not have any trees of Texas Prolific, San Saba, and other varieties originated by Mr. Risien, but those desiring these varieties write direct to Mr. E. E. Risien, San Saba, Texas.

## Seedling Pecan Trees

These were grown from nuts of fair size and quality. They are recommended for shade trees where the fine large nut or paper shell quality is not so much desired.

From 2 to 7 feet high at 50 cents per foot.

**Cultural Note**—Many fail to get satisfactory results in the transplanting of the pecan and persimmon, because they do not plant the trees in the right manner. Both the persimmon and pecan have long, straight tap roots, with few or no side roots and almost no fibrous roots, so it is difficult for such roots to get a hold of the soil unless one takes care and plant the tree in the right manner. A hole should be dug at least three feet deep; a post-hole digger is a good tool to use. Set the tree so that the entire root is under ground. (One great fault is that some leave two to five inches of the root above the surface). Then fill in with nice, moist, pulverized soil, and tamp same so that the soil is forced into the pores of the bark of the root, being careful not to bruise the root while thus tamping. After the hole is thus filled up, then mound up about the tree with a mound of earth about a foot high and two feet across. This mound will gradually work away by cultivation. Then be sure and keep the tree cultivated all summer. If a post-hole digger is used it would be well to spade up the ground about eight inches deep in a radius of three feet around the tree before the mound is made.

## Raspberries

### PRICE

Seventy-five cents per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

**Cardinal**—Very vigorous and prolific, dark red, very large. Originated in Kansas. Succeeding very well here. One of the most profitable varieties.

**St. Regis**—An everbearing sort, large berry and firm. Bears from April on through to hot weather in the South, while it is claimed it will bear until frost in the North.

**Kansas**—A very large, excellent fruited black-cap, one of the best for a dry, hot climate.

## Strawberries

Plant 16 inches apart in rows, rows  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart, requiring 9,000 plants per acre. Deep loamy, sandy soil, with clay sub-soil is preferable.

Read Fuller's Strawberry Culturist. Price 25 cents.

### PRICES

Thirty-five cents per dozen, \$1.75 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000.

**Saint Louis**—Extra early, large, light red, showy.

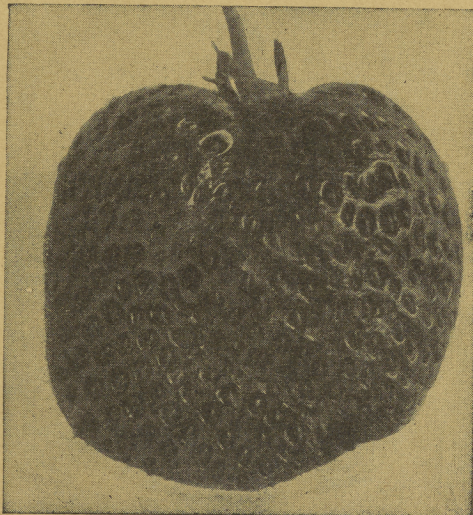
**Lady Thompson**—Blunt top-shaped; medium to large bright red; prolific, but of short season.

**Klondike**—Well suited for large range of the Southwest; best mid-season berry. Large, conical, bright red.

**Aroma**—One of the best late varieties for the Southwest. Large, long tapering, dark red.

## Everbearing Strawberry

Everbearing Strawberry—75c per doz., \$3.00 per 100, \$20.00 per 1,000.





# GRAPES

We Are Known the World Over For Our Grapes. It Will be to Your Advantage to Get Your Vines From Headquarters.

## CULTURE

We have prepared a pamphlet on the culture of grapes which is re-print of Chapter V and VI from "FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE," and consists of 20 pages. This pamphlet will be sent free to all of our customers purchasing grape vines to the amount of \$2 or more, if such is requested. If the pamphlet is desired, please so request it when sending in your order. To others it will be mailed for 25 cents.

The following are good books on the grape:

"Foundations of American Grape Culture".....	\$2.00
"American Grape Growing and Wine Making".....	1.60
"Grape Culturist," Fuller.....	1.60

## PRICES

Unless one-year vines are specially ordered, we will fill all orders with two or three-year vines, if such are in stock, and fill with first-class one-year vines where we have no older vines of the variety ordered. The following prices are based on one-year vines, but we make no greater charge for the older vines. Either age will come into bearing at same time after transplanting.

Single vines of any variety, each.....	\$ 0.25
Two vines of any variety for.....	.45
3 to 5 vines of any variety at, each.....	.20
6 to 30 vines of any variety at, per dozen.....	2.00
30 to 300 vines of any variety at, per 100.....	12.00

On Headlight, Fern, R. W. Munson, Gold Coin, 300 or more vines of any of these at \$10.00 per 100.

## DESCRIBED IN ORDER OF RIPENING

The varieties are named in the following descriptions in near the order in which they ripen as it is possible to do so. There is a variation from season to season.

(Many of the varieties are given fuller description and have full page illustrations in "FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN CULTURE"—Price, \$2.00.

### PERIOD I—LAST OF JUNE

**Headlight**—Hybrid of Moyer with Brilliant. Vine slender, but more robust than Delaware, and making much longer vines, less attacked by mildew, leaves resembling those of Brilliant, but not so large; clusters small to medium, very compact, shouldered; berries clear, dark red, globular, medium or above in size, very persistent. Skin thin, tough; pulp tender, very sweet, almost equal to Delaware in quality and the finest in quality of any American grape ripening so early.

### PERIOD II—JULY 1 to 10.

**Brilliant** (Lindley x Delaware)—Growth strong. Vine endures winters anywhere up to 15 degrees below zero. Clusters large, cylindrical, or somewhat conical, often shouldered, open to compact. Berries large, globular, light to dark red, translucent, with a thin bloom, very handsome when well ripened; skin thin, rather tender, but seldom cracks; pulp meaty, yet very tender, melting and delicious, usually preferred for table and eating fresh, to Delaware. Ripens just before the Delaware and yields on an average fully twice as much. It ships about equally as well or better than Concord.

**Winchell**—Sometimes confused with the Green Mountain, but the true Winchell is a distant variety. Clusters and berry larger than Green Mountain, and of yellowish white. Green Mountain suffers easily from drouth by withering before ripening and for this reason we have dropped it.

**Manito**—Hybrid of America and Brilliant. Growth very similar to America, endures extremes of climate very well. Clusters long, cylindrical, rather open, with long peduncle. Very prolific; berries medium, globular, persistent, dark purple, with white specks; very distinct and unique in appearance; skin thin and tough, pulp very tender, juicy, sweet and agreeable. Ripens very early, about with Moore's Early, packs beautifully and ships excellently. A very profitable market grape; also a good wine grape.

**Lomanto**—Hybrid of Salado and Malaga. Vine vigorous, prolific, healthy, no rot or mildew; cluster above medium, conical, properly compact; berry very persistent, medium to large, spherical, dark purple of black, skin thin, tough; pulp melting, excellent quality; juice claret red. Valuable for limy soils and hot climate. See note under Nitodal.

**Cloeta** (Parentage, America x R. W. Munson)—Cluster large, berry large black, handsome; skin thin, handles well; pulp tender, juicy, sprightly, far better quality than Concord. Vine very vigorous and prolific. Uses, market, table, red wine. Requires hot, dry weather to acquire high quality.

**Ladano**—Hybrid of Salado and Headlight. Vine vigorous, healthy, foliage similar to that of Headlight; cluster medium, compact; berry medium or above, dark, clear purplish-red, translucent, round; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, melting, rich, pure and sweet. Fine for hot climate and limy soils. See note under Nitodal.

**NOTE**—Ellen Scott, Armalaga, RONALDA, Edna, Wapanuka.

We grew a large stock of these extra choice varieties, but their reputation has caused volunteer orders, received before this catalog went to press, to take up all the vines we grew, hence we will not list them in the list to follow. We will try and have a larger stock next season.

**President**—Pure seedling of Herbert. Has a much better vine, which is strong, healthy and prolific. Flower perfect. Cluster medium, compact; berry large, black, persistent, does not crack. Ripens with Moore's Early and of far more value in the South than that variety. Quality excellent, much better than Concord.

### PERIOD III—JULY 10 TO 20

**Captivor**—A cross of Herbert with Meladel, that is a combination of Rogers No. 44, his best black grape, Delaware, Goethe and Lindley. The growth is fairly vigorous, foliage less attacked by mildew than Delaware. Very prolific. Cluster above medium, cylindrical. Berry large, round, of a beautiful bright translucent pinkish red, no handsomer grape grown. Skin thin, tough, without cracking. Pulp melting, of exceedingly delicious flavor, nothing superior. We think this grape will make a marvelous record over a very extensive region. Should prove hardy as far north as central Illinois, Ohio and in Massachusetts. Ripens with Delaware.

**Rommel**—Hybrid of Elvira and Triumph. Growth medium, endures climate better than Concord. Prolific. Slightly attacked by mildew in wet, sultry seasons, but less so than Delaware. Clusters medium to small ovate or cylindrical, often shouldered, compact, peduncle short. Berries large, globular, persistent, greenish yellow when fully ripe; skin very thin and delicate, too tender for long shipment, carries well 50 to 100 miles; very profitable for a home market grape, as it is always in demand on account of its most agreeable and fine eating qualities. Pulp melting and perfectly delicious when well ripened, but acid when under-ripe. Fruit rarely or not at all attacked by rot.

**Bell**—A hybrid of Elvira with Delaware. Vine vigorous, healthy, free from mildew and leaf folder, very hardy, a good sure producer; cluster medium cylindrical, often with a shoulder, fairly compact; berry medium, round, greenish yellow, rarely attacked with black rot; skin thin, sufficiently tough to prevent cracking under ordinary weather changes; pulp rather tender, juicy, very sweet and agreeably flavored. Ripens just before Concord.

**Hernito**—A seedling of Roger's No. 44, Herbert. Vine very vigorous, healthy, with foliage similar to that of Concord, endures the climate of Texas better than Concord, but more specially recommended for Northern States where something much better than Concord is desired. Flowers perfect, cluster of medium size, compact; berry very large, black. Ripens before Concord and far superior to it; much more persistent to the cluster, never cracks and hence a much better shipper. Very prolific. An improvement upon the Herbert, which was regarded as Roger's best black hybrid. Illustrated, page 159, Foundation of American Grape Culture.



**Nitodal**—Salado hybridized with Malaga. Vine vigorous, healthy, cluster medium to large, conical handsome; berry persistent, above medium, translucent, dark red; skin thin, never cracks; pulp melting, pure, fine, juice pale pink. Altogether very attractive and valuable; especially in limy soils and hot climate. This grape comes out of the species *Vitis Champini* of Southwest Texas, which possesses endurance against climatic hardships in the South superior to any other species. This applies as well to Lomanto, Salamander, which are also bred out of this species by two generations of breeding. The parent, Salado, is a hybrid of one of the best *Vitis Champini* varieties with Brilliant.

#### PERIOD IV—JULY 20 TO AUGUST 1

**Salamander**—A combination of Salado, Delaware and Lindley. Vine very vigorous and healthy, enduring drouth perfectly and 15 degrees below zero of cold. Prolific, of medium, handsome, compact clusters of good, medium translucent red berries, having thin, tough skin, melting pulp of quality about equaling Delaware.

**Lukfata** (V. *Champini* x *More's Early*)—Growth strong, endures heat, drouth and cold remarkably well. Succeeds in black, limy soils. Not injured by mildew. Cluster medium, ovate, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries globular, large, persistent; does not crack; pulp same as *Moore's Early*, more juicy and very sweet and agreeable.

**Concord**—Cluster medium to large, berry large, black with bloom. A well-known grape. Better North than South. In the South it does not ripen evenly.

**R. W. Munson** (Big Berry Post Oak x *Triumph*)—Growth strong. Clusters medium to large, cylindrical, often shouldered. Berries when well grown medium to large, globular, persistent; black without bloom; skin never cracks; pulp tender, juicy and of a very good quality, better than Concord or Beacon. Gives good satisfaction on market. Bears heavily on long pruning and when pollinated by other erect stamened varieties, flowering at same time, its own pollen not being fully adequate, although its flowers are perfect. Concord and Brilliant good pollinators for it.

**Salem** (Rogers)—Medium cluster, large red berry; quality good.

#### PERIOD V—AUGUST 1 TO 10

**Captain**—Parentage—America cross with R. W. Munson. See description of these. Clusters very large; long, cylindrical, reaching 10 to 12 inches; berry large, black, with white bloom; skin thin; ships well; pulp tender, quality much better than Concord. Exceedingly vigorous and prolific. Uses, market, table, red wine. Use Concord or Krause as pollinators.

**Xinta** (America x R. W. Munson)—Growing strong. Clusters large, cylindrical, shouldered, with medium peduncle, fairly compact, unless not well pollinized, then loose; flowers have reflex stamens and perfect flowering kinds should be planted near such as Brilliant, Delaware or Gold Coin. Berries medium to large, globular, persistent, black, with little bloom; skin thin, never cracks; pulp meaty, tender and of a very agreeable, sprightly quality. Very prolific. An excellent market and wine grape.

**Mericaedel**—A hybrid of America with Delaware. Vine very vigorous and very productive; cluster large, berry medium, purple, very persistent to cluster; skin thin and tough; pulp tender and meaty, of very best quality; fine for table and market. Ripens late, after Concord. Doing finely in Florida and southeastern part of United States. Pronounced of the best quality by many who have taken part in our "grape-tasting parties."

**Champanel** (V. *Champini* x *Worden*)—Growth rampant, exceedingly resistant to heat and drouth, growing well in limy black soils. Clusters large, conical, with long peduncle, rather open. Berries globular, large, black, with white bloom, persistent; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, juicy, very sprightly, acid unless ripe, then quite agreeable.

**Dr. Collier** (Ten Dollar Prize Post-Oak and Concord Hybrid)—Vine vigorous. Cluster large, conical, not very compact; berries large, globular, clear, handsome red, persistent; does not drop or crack; skin thin; flesh a little pulpy, very juicy. Should be thoroughly ripe, otherwise rather acid; good quality.

**Extra** (Big Berry Post-Oak x *Triumph*)—Growth strong; cluster oblong to cylindrical, sometimes shouldered, moderately compact. Berries persistent, globular, medium to large, dark purple to black, with moderate bloom; skin thin, tough, never cracks; pulp tender, juicy, sprightly, agreeable, sweet.

**Krause**—This was produced from seed taken from sample clusters of a variety produced by Prof. E. W. Krause of Waco, Texas. Supposed to be a hybrid of *Herbemont* and *Niagara*. Vine is vigorous, usually healthy, slightly attacked by mildew in damp seasons. Very prolific, of large, handsome clusters of pearly white berries of medium to large size, of fine quality,

Very handsome in basket and sells at highest price. Promises to be an exceedingly valuable grape for all of the Southwest. We have named the variety in honor of Prof. Krause, who did valuable work in hybridizing grapes. Illustrated on page 150, Foundations of American Grape Culture.

#### PERIOD VI—AUGUST 10 TO 20

**America** (Seedling of Jaeger No. 70)—Growth very strong. Cluster conical, sufficiently compact. Berries very persistent, medium size, globular, black, with little bloom, and scattering dotted jet black, with white speck in center of dots; skin thin and tender, but does not crack; pulp melting, juicy, easily freeing the slender seeds; when fully ripe very rich in sugar; also rich in agreeable acid; possesses a very distinct, peculiar flavor, much liked by some; not "foxy," making a good combination market and wine grape. A very good port wine has been made from it without "fortifying." Very prolific, with long arm pruning and when pollinized by other varieties, as it does not thoroughly pollinize itself.

**Bailey** (Big Berry Post-Oak x *Triumph*)—Growth strong. Clusters large to very large, cylindrical or often branching, generally compact. Berries persistent, large, black, with little bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, but not tough, juicy, sprightly of pure, very good quality, considerably above Concord. A valuable market grape, easily superseding Concord, especially in south-central and southwest Texas, where it has done remarkably well.

**Blondin**—Combination of Ten Dollar Prize Post-Oak, Norton Virginia and *Herbemont*. Cluster large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, white translucent; skin very thin and tough; pulp very tender, juicy, sprightly, quality excellent, nearly best. Very vigorous, prolific. Late, with *Triumph* and *Catawba* in season. Very valuable as a late market and white wine grape.

**Valhallah**—A hybrid of *Elvican* and *Brilliant*. A very vigorous drouth-enduring, prolific vine, well suited for black lands and will endure Missouri winters. Cluster medium; berry large, bright clear red; thin, tough skin; tender, juicy pulp of quality nearly equalling *Brilliant*. Hangs on perfectly; never cracks or rots.

**Wine King**—A hybrid of *Winona* and *America*. *Winona* is a pure seedling of Norton Virginia, and quite an improvement on that celebrated variety, hence *Wine King* is a thoroughbred, pure *America* blood of the finest wine properties and large enough in berry and cluster to make a good market grape. Cluster large, berry medium, black, very persistent. Skin thin, never cracks, pulp tender and juicy, rich and sprightly, intensely red juice. Very vigorous, prolific; free from all diseases.

**Manson**—An exceedingly valuable white grape. A hybrid of R. W. Munson with *Gold Coin*, produced in 1899. Vigorous and productive; clusters large, berry above medium, of yellow color; skin thin and tough; pulp tender, quality excellent. Ripens with *Triumph*.

#### PERIOD VII—AUGUST 20 TO 30

**Catawba**—Cluster medium, conical; berries above medium, clear dark red, globose; skin thin, tough; pulp rather tender, juicy, sprightly, with a slight Muscat flavor, not foxy. Excellent for table and wine. Does well North and fairly well South. A good pollinating mate for the Fern.

**Carman** (Post-Oak No. 1 x *Triumph*)—Growth vigorous; foliage never attacked by leaf folder or mildew; very prolific. Cluster large to very large, shouldered or branched, conical, very compact. Berries persistent, medium, globular, black with thin bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, firm, yet tender when fully ripe, of pure, rich quality, much superior to Concord.

**Gold Coin** (Norton x *Martha*)—Growth medium. Cluster medium or above, ovate shouldered, proper degree of compactness. Berries large, globular, yellowish when fully ripe, persistent; skin thin, tough, never cracks, and rarely attacked by rot; pulp about same consistency as Concord; very juicy and exceedingly sweet; retains a little of the *Martha* flavor; liked by most persons. Very handsome in the basket and markets excellently.

#### PERIOD VIII—SEPTEMBER

Grapes in this period, while ripening here the last week of August and first week in September, will hang on for several weeks without deteriorating, as the nights are cool and birds have left.

**Jacques** (Le Noir, Black Spanish)—Very prolific. Cluster rather open, but long and large. Berries small, very juicy and sprightly. Fine for red wine. Does well in southwest Texas in semi-arid regions. In moister regions requires spraying to keep off mildew and black rot, to which it is subject.

**Herbemont**—Vine very vigorous, healthy and long-lived in the South. Clusters large; berries small to medium, brownish red or translucent purple, not coloring much when in dense shade of foliage. Juicy and sprightly. Fine white or amber wine. Much subject



to black rot, which will have to be kept in check by spraying. Well adapted for the South and only as far north as Kansas, as winters with 15 degrees below zero and colder will damage it.

**Columbian**—Seedling of Isabella, and first introduced as Union Village. Clusters small; berries immensely large, purple. Quality fair. Ripens unevenly. Its extreme large berries make it a novelty for those who wish large berries to be the prime object. Fine for jelly.

**Muench**—A hybrid of Neosho (a Missouri Post-Oak grape found by H. Jaeger), and Herbermont. Vine very vigorous and free from all disease; clusters large to very large; berries above medium, purplish black; pulp very tender and meaty, of fine quality. Sells readily in the market; also fine for table.

**Fern Munson** (Post Oak No. 1 x Catawba)—Growth very strong. Cluster medium to large with long peduncles. Berries globular, medium to large, very persistent; very dark purplish red to nearly black; skin thin, tough; pulp firm, but not tough; very juicy, sprightly, with very agreeable Catawba flavor when fully ripe; seeds leave the pulp readily. Very profitable, as it ripens when all old varieties are gone. Free from black rot. Has endured 27 degrees below zero and has borne well the following season. It endures drouth excellently.

**Last Rose**—A hybrid of Armlong and Jefferson. Vine vigorous, healthy and prolific. Cluster very large, compact, long peduncle, conical, with heavy shoulder. Berry medium to large, dark bright red, round. Pulp tender, or very good quality. Ripening later than the Fern Munson. Adapted to the same regions as the Ellen Scott. A very handsome market grape.

#### SOUTHERN MUSCADINES

Succeed in deep, rich soil throughout the South. Require much high trellis room. Plant 16 to 20 feet apart in rows. Require little or no pruning. Fruiting varieties, to render them fruitful, need male vine growing near to pollinate them.

A most excellent work on the Muscadine grape has been published by the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "The Muscadine Grapes," by George C. Husmann and Charles Dearing. It is a bulletin of 60 pages, with numerous high-grade half-tones and colored plates. We have no copies of this bulletin for distribution, but if you send 25 cents to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and ask for "Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin No. 273, Muscadine Grapes," a copy will be sent you if still in print. Also Farmers' Bulletin, April, 1916, No. 709.

#### PRICES 50 CENTS EACH

**James**—Black, of large size, 5 to 7 berries, which seem to hold in cluster better than most pure Muscadines. Skin thick, but flavor good.

**Thomas**—Very large, black, two to five berries to cluster, not persistent. Best of the pure black Muscadines. Good wine.

**Scuppernong**—Large bronze yellow, juicy, good wine. Four to six berries to cluster.

The following are hybrids of the Scuppernong made by us. The La Salle and San Jacinto being of the first generation and the others of the second generation from the Scuppernong.

**La Salle**—Hybrid of Muscadine and Post Oak. Large, black berry, with 6 to 15 to cluster and more persistent than Thomas. Skin thin, pulp tender and better quality than Scuppernong. Earliest to ripen of this class.

**Muscadine Seedling**—These are grown from seed of La Salle, San Jacinto and Scuppernong. The above named varieties grew near together with Albania, Armalaga and Gold Coin grapes near by. The seedlings may be pure and some may be hybrids. This cannot be determined until they fruit. Some may be staminate or male vines. We offer these seedlings only to those who wish to experiment. Some of them may prove extraordinary.

## SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

**M**ANY fine shade trees die the first season, after being carefully planted, from neglect of cultivation during the summer. Dig extra large holes, 4 ft. across and 2½ ft. deep. It would benefit to dynamite the bottom of the hole. In filling up roots use only good loamy moist soil. Then every two weeks during the summer cultivate the ground whether weedy or not, whether wet or dry, by digging up the soil two inches deep for a radius of four feet. Allow no Bermuda or other grass closer to the tree than four feet for two years. It will be well to mulch the trees with rakings of grass or old leaves. All these points are important. Many start to cultivate during the cool days of spring, but neglect during July and August, just the very time young set trees should have attention. See further instructions on page 2 under "Care of Trees on Arrival."

Your chief happiness lies in the growing ornaments surrounding your home. Such ornaments refine and purify. Neglect them not. Plant 20 to 25 feet on sidewalks; 25 to 30 feet apart in yards and parks.

See list of books in front part of catalog.

(These prices, as do all others in catalog, include the packing which on shade trees is quite expensive. Those who come to nursery and take shade trees in their own conveyance, will be allowed a discount of 25% from these prices).

	Each	Dozen
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$2.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.30	3.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.40	4.00
8 feet up, 1 to 1½-inch caliper.....	.50	5.00
8 feet up, 1½ to 1¾-inch caliper.....	.75	7.50
8 feet up, 1¾ to 1½-inch caliper.....	1.00	10.00
10 feet up, 1½ to 2-inch caliper.....	1.50	15.00
10 feet up, 2 to 2½-inch caliper.....	2.00	20.00

2½ to 4-inch caliper from \$3.00 to \$6.00 each.

**Elm, American White** (*Ulmus Americana*)—Our tall, wide-spreading, native broad-leaved, white, or American Elm. The new growth long and switchy, sometimes pendant at the ends, often, however (forming the vast type), limbs gracefully upward. Attains one hundred feet or more. Indispensable in all Southern plantings.

**Hackberry** (*Celtis Occidentalis*)—Perhaps the healthiest, most vigorous, most durable of our native trees, in all soils and conditions. Invaluable as street trees or as single specimens on the lawn and in grouping. We have found the hackberries, four to seven years old, transplant better than younger trees, which is very uncommon, the opposite of most trees. Plant with the view of their standing and growing for generations.

**Locust, Black** (*Robina Pseudacacia*)—A well-known species, largely planted throughout our country as shade and street trees, windbreaks and timber belts. Very popular in the treeless prairies, especially west of the 100th meridian. Of rapid growth, reproducing itself quickly after cutting, and the timber is very durable.

**Maple, Silver or Soft** (*Acer Dasycarpum*)—Grows best in moist, rich soil, but succeeds almost anywhere. A rapid, chaste, beautiful tree, suited to a wide range of purposes. Heads in a globular form, branching at crotch, does not have a leader like the Sycamore. Leaves silvery beneath; turn scarlet in fall.

**Male Russian Mulberry**—The flowers on this tree are nearly staminate, but have rudimentary pistil, which sometimes metamorphoses and will set insignificant fruit, especially first season or two after transplanting, but after tree recovers from check of transplanting and gets into full growth rarely any fruit sets. What fruit does set does not begin to compare in size and productiveness to the regular bearing sorts. This variety does not sprout like the non-fruiting Paper Mulberry. This has a round head of compact form, well filled with leaves. The trees we grow are grafted, the same as the fruiting sorts.

**Persimmon**—The persimmon makes a good shade tree, but owing to long tap root it is better to get the smaller sizes as described in the fruit section. However, if anyone wishes to take the pains to transplant some 8-foot size trees we have them from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each, according to size, from 1½ to 2-inch caliper measure.

**Poplar, Carolina** (*P. Caroliniensis*)—Considered as distinct from the Cottonwood, it differs in its strict, straight appearance, making a more upright, uniform head. A very rapid growing, effective tree, much planted throughout our country. Free from cottony blooms.

**Sycamore**—Very symmetrical, quick growing. Easy to transplant. Older trees have white underbark. Large leaves. Adapted equally well to black and sandy soils.



# Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

LARGELY in demand for massing or grouping effects in landscapes, parks or other ornamental planting, and also as single specimens. Much depends upon the skill of the artist or planter in the proper selection, grouping or massing of Flowering Shrubs, to bring out the most pleasing and artistic effects. It is scarcely practicable to define set rules. Good soil and good culture will be amply repaid.

We have grown a large stock of shrubs to meet the growing demand which is increasing. As the Southwestern country is getting older, more attention is being paid to ornamentation of Homes, Yards, Parks, etc. To be successful, plant only those shrubs that are adapted. Do not make a mistake of planting some shrubs that make a fine show 1,000 miles away, for it may not endure the climatic conditions here. All those listed by us are fully successful in the Southwest. We can supply most of the shrubs in one, two or three year sizes, from 6 inches to 5 feet high.

## Prices (Unless Otherwise Noted).

	Each	Dozen
One year, usually 12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.25	\$2.50
Two year, usually 2 to 3 feet.....	.40	4.00
Three year, usually 3 feet, but very heavy and wide .....	.75	7.00

**Althea, or Rose of Sharon** (*Hybiscus Syriacus*)—Altheas are among our most valuable flowering shrubs, blooming for a long time, and deserve to be in every collection. The Duchess de Brabant is a dark rose crimson. The Banner is a very light flesh pink, with pink pencillings. The Pearl is white.

**Butterfly Bush**—So named because the flowers attract the butterflies, and if there are many butterflies in the region they will be swarming over the bush while in bloom. It is a strong growing shrub, with weeping branches, and at end of each branch there is a pendant of heliotrope-like flowers of heliotrope or lavender color.

**Bush Honeysuckle**—Upright with bending canes. Blooms in February with sweet white flowers.

**Crape Myrtle** (*Lagerstroemia*)—This is a Southern plant, much esteemed, very effective both as a single specimen of a small tree, or in groups, as a large shrub. Blooms throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers in immense panicles. A single tree on the lawn is most effective, or a mass of them produces a most magnificent background. The crimson is a beautiful, bright red. The light pink is very distinct.

**Deutzias**—Valuable, self-sustaining shrubs which vary considerably in height and habit, but bloom alike in dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups, and the background of shrubberies; the dwarfer, for borders or for planting near the house. We have two sorts, namely:

**Deutzia Crenata**—Upright woody shrub that blooms early in spring, profuse and fragrant. Light pink.

**Deutzia Watsonii** (*Pride of Rochester*)—Double pure white.

**Lilacs** (*Syringa*)—Best beloved of all the old-time garden shrubs, whose flowers never fail to charm with their delicate beauty or refresh with their fragrance.

**Philadelphus Coronarius**, or **Mock Orange** (Improperly called *Syringa*, *Sweet Syringa*, etc.)—A rather upright shrub of good appearance, bearing in April a profusion of single white flowers one inch wide in rather dense racemes, very fragrant and effective.

**Philadelphus Grandiflorus**—Of same habit of growth as the *Philadelphus Coronarius*, except the flowers are larger and bloom in May.

**Pomegranates**—Shrubs with glossy green leaves, with large, waxy-like, beautiful flowers about two inches across. General hardy in north Texas, but fully hardy from Waco, Tyler and south. We have two colors: Double Salmon Pomegranate, Double Scarlet Pomegranate.

**Pyrus Japonica** (*Scarlet or Japan Quince*, *Devil's Fire*)—A gorgeous sight of fiery red flowers very early in spring; in full bloom before leaves come out. Fine for single specimen, screen or hedge.

## SALVIAS

**Gregii**—A new shrub found native in southwest Texas. Blooms from early spring to late fall. Always covered with bright red flowers. Makes a neat, compact, graceful shrub 2 to 4 feet high. Endures heat well. Price 50 cents each.

**Gregii Alba**—A white flowering form of above. Price 75 cents each.

## SPIREA

All the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance which makes them quite striking. Their individual style, color and habits of growth differ so markedly that a collection of varieties will ensure bloom the entire season and still evade the monotony of repetition.

**Spirea Billardii**—Strong growth. Spikes three to five inches long of closely set flowerlets of pinkish red color. Profuse and blooms all summer.

**Spirea Prunifolia fl. pl.** (*Bridal Wreath*)—Plum leaved foliage; tall growing, but will prune to any desired height. Blooms early in March and is very effective with its long, graceful curving branches covered thickly their whole length with small, double white flowers.

**Spirea Van Houttei**—Pure snow white, single flower, with dark eye in center, borne in globose clusters similar to *Reevesii* in this respect, very graceful. A complete fountain of pure white bloom in April.

**Spirea Anthony Waterer**—A dwarf form with clusters of flowers shape of *lantana* in lavender and pink. One-year plants only, 25 cents each.

**Calycanthus Floridus**—The sweet-scented shrub. One year only, 25 cents each.

**Mint Tree** (*Vitex*)—Sometimes called the *Chaste Tree*. A shrub-like tree with dark green foliage, deeply fingered leaves, bloom in heat of summer with mint-scented blue flowers. One-year size 35 cents each.

**Flowering Willow**—So called. A tall tree-like shrub having willow-like foliage, blooming in hottest of weather, with tubular flowers 1 to 1½ inches long. Have purple and white. One-year size 2 to 3 feet, at 35 cents each.

**Japanese Tamarix Plumosa**—Fine green feathery foliage, with terminal short spikes of lavender colored flowers. Three to 4-foot trees at 50 cents each.

**Japanese Barberry**—One-year 25 cents each.

**Hardy Orange**—See under *Hedging Plants*.





## PERENNIALS

### HYBRID HARDY PERENNIAL HIBISCUS

**B**Y HYBRIDIZING the native species *Hibiscus Moscheutos*, *Hibiscus Militaris*, and *Hibiscus Coccineus*, we have obtained from the common Marsh Mallows a most remarkable lot of splendid varieties in numerous shades from pure white with crimson eye, through most delicate and rich pinks from blush to dark pink, crimson of many shades, and glowing scarlet, as though glossed with varnish. The colors all are of clear, fresh, lively shades. This group of wonderful flowers, rich enough for the garden of any king, eclipsing *Cosmas* and *Shasta Daisies* a thousand times, we have produced in a few generations of selecting and crossing. The flowers are often 8 to 12 inches in diameter and glow like suns of various colors. As soon as known, these new creations will become exceedingly popular, as the plants are of the easiest culture and are perpetual bloomers throughout the summer in the driest seasons. They grow 3 to 6 feet tall. The tops die down in the fall, but roots live for many years, sending up many stalks to flower each season. The seeds sown early in spring will produce blooming plants the latter part of the first season.

Of all the wonders produced by hybridization, none is more remarkable or strikingly beautiful for bedding in borders or in the garden than these.

In sending plants, we leave a part of the last season's (dead) tops as a handle by which to lift and otherwise handle the roots. The roots should never get dry, and plant so the crown is covered up. New top will come out from same crown as indicated by the dead top.

As the plants do not come true from seed, so we do not list separate colors, but send the roots, which may bloom either Scarlet, Pink or White with variations, no two hardly alike.

	Each	Dozen	100
1-year-roots .....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$9.00
2-year-roots .....	.25	2.40	18.00

We have saved seed from the choicest plants, mixing the colors which we offer at 25 cents per packet. The seed should be sown in April, about cotton planting time, in loamy, well pulverized soil, about an inch deep.

	Each	Dozen	100
Iris. A fine bedding perennial, blooming early in spring, with double flag-like flowers, in various shades of blue and purple. We have an assortment of 10 of the best German varieties.....	\$0.10	\$0.70	\$4.00

### CLIMBING VINES

These constitute nature's own living drapery; indispensable to "set off" the various objects of a well-appointed place. They are very graceful and effective.

	Each	Dozen
One-year size .....	\$0.20	\$2.00
Two-year size .....	.35	3.50

**Hall's Honeysuckle**—Very dense foliated evergreen, with white and yellow flowers. Best for covering fences, walls, porches, etc.

**Crimson Rambler Rose**—Crimson.

**Dorothy Perkins Rose**—Pink.

**Trumpet Creeper**—A stout, woody, handsome vine, with compound leaves and perpetual, waxy, large, tubular orange flowers in clusters; fine to ornament out-houses, tree bodies, etc., as it climbs by aerial roots.

**Wistaria (American Purple)**—Hardy; fine for arbors, porch screens, etc. Profuse in early spring.

**Virginia Creeper (Ampelopsis quinquefolia)**—Five-lobed or fingered leaf; bright green in summer, turning scarlet in fall; completely covers dead trees, brick walls, fences. Not poisonous.



(Over)









## EVERGREENS

**M**UCH care should be exercised in transplanting Evergreens not to allow the roots to be exposed to sun or air. Our rule is to coat the roots, as soon as dug, with a puddle of earth or mud, and pack with moss.

Evergreens will be much benefited in transplanting if protected from wind and sun until they begin to take hold of their new soil. This can be done by placing barrels or boxes over them. The spring winds are specially very hard on transplanted Evergreens. Little care and good judgment will insure their success, while neglect will mean failure.

**NOTE**—This season we have only the large sizes in pines, and only very small sizes in the Arborvitae, Junipers and Cedars.

**Golden Arborvitae**—A compact, moderately slow growing form, beautiful shape and symmetrical. Makes beautiful specimens.

We have two forms, the globose and the pyramidal. Only size we have is 4 to 8 inches at 15 cents each.

**Austrian Pine**—Makes stately trees. Slower than the white pine in growth. Endures heat and drouth well. Three to 5-foot specimens at \$2.00 to \$8.00 each.

**Colorado Blue Pine** (*Pinus Ponderosa*)—Of a darker hue than the Austrian and with longer needles. Specimen sizes from 2 to 6 feet at \$2.00 to \$8.00 each.

**Scotch Pine**—Of a lighter hue than the Austrian, with medium length needles. Have only large sizes. Three to 6-foot at \$2.00 to \$8.00 each.

**Irish Juniper**—Tall spear shape, with cedar-like foliage, but close and of yellowish green color. Six-inch size only at 20 cents each.

**Small Juniper**—More dwarf than the Irish. Four to 6-inch size at 20 cents each.

**Red Cedar**—This is native over the South and well known. Nice nursery grown specimens, but this season have only 6 to 8-inch size at 20 cents each.

**Evergreen Box**—A very slow growing, broad-leaved evergreen. Four-inch size at 20 cents each.

**Euonymus Japonica**—An evergreen similar in appearance to Box, but with larger, more glossy leaves and more rapid grower than the Box. Fine for single specimens. Also makes pretty hedging plants for walks and borders, as it does not grow near so rapidly as the privets. Four to 6-inch 20 cents each, 6 to 12-inch 35 cents each, 1 to 2-foot 50 cents each.

**Magnolia Grandiflora**—The grandest of all evergreens and flowering trees. Has large, glossy, bright green leaves. Succeeds throughout Texas and Oklahoma, as well as in other Southern States. By clipping off all but a few of the tip leaves when taken up and treated as in our handling they are readily transplanted. We do not clip the leaves off unless so instructed. Eighteen to 24 inches \$1.00 each, 2 to 3-foot \$1.25 each.

## HEDGING PLANTS

**Armour Privet**—Darker green and more nearly evergreen than California Privet. Plant more spreading than California Privet, and will endure more cold. Not so easy to root from cuttings as the California, and for this reason stock is limited.

Sizes	Each	Dozen	100
One-year	\$0.15	\$1.50	\$10.00
Two-year	.25	2.50	16.00

**California Privet**—One of the most popular; used for screening or hedging purposes around yards and lawns; also splendid for single specimens. Nearly evergreen.

Sizes	Each	Dozen	100
One-year, 4 to 6-inch	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$2.50
One-year, 6 to 12-inch	.10	.75	4.00
Two-year, 12 to 20-inch	.15	1.25	5.00
Two-year, 2 to 3-foot	.20	2.00	10.00

**Hardy Orange** (*Citrus Trifoliata*)—This has proven by test here one of the most beautiful and efficient hedges known. In three years will turn stock. Does not sprout. As tap roots go straight down, does not exhaust soil any great distance away. Has proven perfectly hardy at 15 degrees below zero. In spring is

full of beautiful white flowers, and full of yellow fruit in fall. It is easily transplanted.

Sizes	Each	Dozen	100
3 to 5-inch	\$0.03	\$0.30	\$2.00
6 to 8-inch	.10	1.00	5.00
1 to 2-foot	.15	1.50	8.00
2 to 3-foot	.25	2.50	16.00

**Euonymus Japonica**—An evergreen similar in appearance to Box, but with larger, more glossy leaves and more rapid grower than the Box. Fine for single specimens. Also makes pretty hedging plants for walks and borders, as it does not grow near so rapidly as the privets.

See under evergreens for prices.

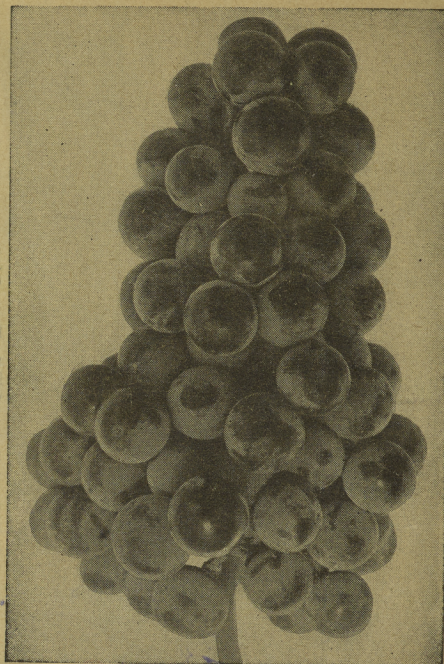
**Tamarix Plumosa**—A very pretty feathery tree that is evergreen. Used for making hedges, as well as for ornamental hedging. Four to 6 feet, 15 cents each, \$1.25 per foot.

On account of forced sale of the past season we have taken up this stock in this catalog. Normal so by another sale of stock of roses.



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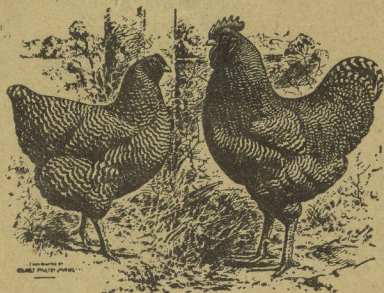


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